By force of arms, as in 1839-1842, Westerners had obtained additional privileges in China. Through the concessions granted them in the treaties which concluded these two wars, supported, when necessary, by the continued show of force, they were able to permeate a reluctant China with their commerce and ideas and so to bring about in Chinese culture a revolution much more thoroughgoing than any one at the time, either Chinese or foreign, dreamed possible.

TERRITORIAL AGGRESSIONS '

As yet the aggressive Westerner had taken little of the territory of China. Here and there, however, he was nibbling at it. As we have seen, the island of Hongkong and a small bit of the adjacent mainland had been ceded to Great Britain, and Portugal had asserted an as yet unadmitted sovereignty over the peninsula of Macao, where she had so long been a tenant-at-will. China's manifest weakness and the growth of the activities of Occidentals in the Far East led to some other encroachments.

By the treaties between China and Russia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the boundary between the two empires was so fixed that China was reqjpnized as owning much of the land north of the Amur (in Chinese, the Heilungchiang). Under the later Manchus, less vigorous than their predecessors, but little attention was paid to this distant and sparsely settled region. The Russians continued to push into Siberia and, shortly after the Anglo-Chinese war of 1839-1842, under the leadership of a vigorous governor, sent expeditions and colonists down the river. In 1858 China, defeated by the French and English and disturbed by internal rebellions, by the treaty of

Aigun ceded to Russia everything that it owned north of the Amur and agreed to the joint occupancy by the two empires of the territory east of the Ussuri River. In 1860, by a new treaty, this joint occupancy was ended, and the land east of the Ussuri was ceded to Russia. Russia now possessed all the seacoast of Asia north of Korea.

At the time this loss probably did not appear to the Chinese as particularly important, for Manchuria had a comparatively small population and the settlement of the region by Chinese was very slight and in regions not directly affected by the cession. As a step